

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1874.

二月廿一號

香港

PRICE 2½ PER MONTH.

No. 5090

十九零五號

日二月正年戊申

Arrivals.

March 9, SOPHIS, German brig, 210, L. Ohlson, Wm. Wm. 7th March. BOUTEIN & Co.

March 9, ANNA DOROTHEA, German bark, 330, A. P. Schmitt, Wm. 6th March. General OLYPHANT & Co.

Departures.

March 9, EVENING STAR, for Bangkok. March 9, DUNLOP, s.s., for Swatow. &c. March 9, HESALIA, s.s., for Shanghai. March 9, YANGTSE, s.s., for Shanghai. March 9, HIBA, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 9TH.

Setting, s.s., for Swatow. Goliath, s.s., for Bangkok. Yangtze, s.s., for Shanghai.

Passenger.

Per Douglas, s.s., for Swatow, &c. For Amoy, Mr. F. Koch, for Foochow. Mr. & Mrs. P. P. Morris, J. Thurstan, Livingston, and Brocket, for Coast Ports. 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 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1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd,

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Gold Bull, 167.

has certainly up to the present been one of the most successful public schemes in the Colony. The necessity for larger accommodation for the schools has been repeatedly urged, and we trust that steps will be long taken to meet this want. The amount of expenditure required would not be beyond the means of the Colony, and the money would be spent in a way which would do permanent good to vast numbers who, but for such assistance, must pass through life not only without the advantages of higher education, but in the darkness of untaught ignorance.

We regret to notice that Mr. STEWART, states there is little hope of the difficulty with reference to the Morris Scholarship being settled without having recourse to a legal decision. So much has already been said on this subject that it would be, perhaps, unfortunate to repeat it at the present moment.

One point, however, should not be overlooked by the Trustees, who are now withholding the money, and that is that, should it turn out that they are not justified in so doing, they are incurring a grave responsibility, and are called upon very seriously to reflect whether they are so certain of their

ground as to feel justified in preventing the money being applied to the purposes of furthering education. If they are mistaken, there is no escaping from the fact that, however good their intentions, they are retaining money which should long ago have been paid over by them, and by retaining it, are defeating the laudable object to which it was devoted.

It is said that the French Embassy to the king of Burma, has not been a success.

It is stated that the distress in Bengal has raised the price of rice at Mauritius, which depends upon Bengal for its supply.

We hear that the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Archives*, off Gul, has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for a year.

The Rotarians are said to be busily engaged in constructing a road to Tarkand, and they are also reported to be preparing steamers for the river Nogar.

Madame Arabella Goddard's first concert last evening drew a crowded house, and went off with great success throughout. A detailed critique will appear in to-morrow's paper.

It is stated in Calcutta, that the actual loss on the Scopery of State's Bills on India, up to the end of January last, amounts to Rs. 22,93,770, being Rs. 14,96,345 in excess of the estimated loss for that period.

From Calcutta, we learn that the famine crisis is confirmed, and that the Queen's price Rs. 1,425; Malwa, nine price, Rs. 1,066; and 1,500 sheets; Cotton, nine price, 10/- per cent. of Compt. Rs. 175 per cent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1874.—S. 10/- per cent. on London, 3 months, 1/11 3/16; Liverpool, 10/- per cent. on London, 10/- per cent. on Park Row.

On the 1st of March, 1874.

Opium market, steady; Malwa, cash price, Rs. 1,425; Malwa, nine price, Rs. 1,066; and 1,500 sheets; Cotton, nine price, 10/- per cent. of Compt. Rs. 175 per cent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1874.—S. 10/- per cent. on London, 3 months, 1/11 3/16; Liverpool, 10/- per cent. on London, 10/- per cent. on Park Row.

The following are the latest wire quotations:

BOMBAY, 7th March, 1874.

Opium market, steady; Malwa, cash price, Rs. 1,425; Malwa, nine price, Rs. 1,066; and 1,500 sheets; Cotton, nine price, 10/- per cent. of Compt. Rs. 175 per cent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1874.—S. 10/- per cent. on London, 3 months, 1/11 3/16; Liverpool, 10/- per cent. on London, 10/- per cent. on Park Row.

LATE TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 7th March, 1874.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh land at Gravesend to-day.

Unascess exists in consequence of the absence of news from Sir G. Wolseley.

FRANCE.

The sale of the Count de Chambord's portrait is forbidden in France.

ASHANTI WAR.

A despatch from Sir G. Wolseley, dated on the 8th of February, announces the capture and burning of Oomassae, the flight of the King, and the withdrawal of the British troops to the Adanice hills (Hills?) where they await the issue of peace negotiations. The Ashantis have not attempted to interfere with the troops returning.

ST. THOMAS.

The *Advertiser* has put into St. Thomas' leek, Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

8th March.

Before F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

EXTRADITION IN ENGLAND.

Inspector Grimes and a Chinese named

Lees-ching, a travelling jeweller belonging to the Lees-ching silversmith's shop, with obtaining two gold rings and four precious stones from a gentleman now away from the Colony, in Hongkong was introduced as the last step towards this end, and there appears little doubt that the plan which has been matured by the Government with Mr. STEWART's advice and co-operation will be found suitable to the requirements of Hongkong—the peculiar circumstances of which call more urgently for a strict adherence to the principle of secular education, which has been fully recognised as the only sound principle at home, than there is even in the mother country.

It appears from the report just issued that at the present time a total number of 3,500 children are educated at the different schools in Hongkong, but this, Mr. STEWART tells us, is far from those who should be at school, although, comparing the results with those of previous years, there is much cause for satisfaction and great encouragement to persevere.

We are sure there are few in the educational movement which has now become fairly established amongst us. There are undoubtedly very few objects in Hongkong which can fail to be worthy of their higher duty and calling. We lead, in the main, a selfish and a self-seeking life, looking to our individual advancement, and benefit, and are ordinarily very careless about matters of a public character and of enlarged scope. This results in a great measure from the necessary absence of those things which at home form a sufficient inducement to bring men out of themselves. If, in a large civilized country, a man can succeed in instituting one or two simple and useful reforms, he feels that, though he may not have done much, he has yet been of some use to his fellow men. Here, partly on account of the smallness of the place and of residence of most people in it, this salutary indifference to energy is wanting. In the education movement, there is, however, an object worthy of thought and care—a measure in which all can do something which will be productive of lasting good, and on which they may look back with satisfaction as their years draw to a close.

If the matter be looked at in this light, we are confident that the public will be willing to afford their aid towards the furtherance of what is one of the most creditable, and what

the rings and stones, but was given previously to the *Advertiser*, who are worthy of being an account of the same.

The *Advertiser* will call that witness had heard what the defendant said in his defence. This was well known to the police as a receiver of jewellery from men who board ships, and then changing the stones.

The witness was then placed on the charge table, and charged with giving false evidence.

Inspector Grimes laid the defendant, who was in a ring lost by Mr. Turner of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A coolie picked it up, and sold it for a mere nothing to the defendant's shop, who immediately extracted the valuable diamonds from it. Mr. May severely reprimanded the defendant and his partner, and said that the next time he would severely punish them.

Defendant denied that he made a willful falsehood in his box, and he was not guilty.

At this stage the books were sent for, and Inspector Grimes returned and said that the complainant's, defendant's, and a number of other small shops were connected together in procuring rings and other things from parties on board ships. The first witness in the case was fixed at 100 by Mr. May, in 1871, for the small possession of gold and silver, and for the small amount of damage done, and sold it for a mere nothing to the defendant's shop, who immediately extracted the valuable diamonds from it. Mr. May severely reprimanded the defendant and his partner, and said that the next time he would severely punish them.

Defendant said that his participation in the powers of the State and the exercise of their rights by right, subject only to the limits prescribed by law, and as far as he is bound to exercise that right. Now, if we contemplate from this point of view, what has taken place in our country during the past few years, what is it that is disclosed to us?—to the honest, brave, and patriotic men of Hongkong, to the Chinese, to the *Advertiser*, to the defence of the sacred Public Cause; to the defence of the honor and reputation of the Colony, and of the Portuguese; to the gratuities of the Chinese, and of the Portuguese; to the defence of the sacred rights of man, and of the principles of justice and truth.

Mr. May, in his speech, has given a page to the history of our country, and has justice to the party of your intentions.

At present, the look-out acknowledge your worth, and respect it. We Portuguese citizens living under a foreign flag are your grateful admirers. This is a small token of our gratitude and admiration. We represent the majority of the Portuguese residents of Hongkong; we are honest, brave, and patriotic men, and when to stop, to be paid away faster, and I have nothing to do with it.

Defendant, who denied the charge, was sent to the water police.

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Extracts.

THE DUKE'S WOOGING.
BY L. H. DE TERRIBIA.

Round the Northland, winter hushes;
Low the sun of noonday shines;
Crystal blossoms of snow-gardens
Glitter 'o'er the frosty pines.
Finland sends the winds that pinion
Neva's deep and rapid tide;
Over the river's chain'd dominion,
Clank'd and fur'd the skaters glide.
There are two among the skaters,
Who the biting fenses stem;
Gay, as though the Florio's star,
The beloved and her lover.
Brideroom come across the seas;
Tenderly he bends above her;
Whisper words of truth like these:
"Prince, let the frost's bestowing
Pave a path for fitting feet;
In our hearts is summer gloving;
Summer's pulses in us beat;
And I could not cherish fonder
My love, than thy soft, thy smooth,
Wear the roses bright under yon.
Palms and bananas of the South.
Yet there is a land where lighted
Winter rests on lawn and lee;
But where sunmers bloom the brighter;
Summer-lovers are there for.
Tardy springtide slow increases;
Rains of June make green the glen,
Frost of winter never freezes.
Hearts and loves of Englishmen.
"Will thou share our misty regions?
Will thou cross the ocean wide,
For the kingdom whose alienage
Is the great Prince's bride?
O, will we meet in the land of exile,
For thy brother's home of exile.
And more nearly and more dearly
Since the sons of Britain know.
"I have said'll the wide world over,
South and east have braved the tide,
Yet could nowhere ne'er discover
Dearest heart to make my bride.
She claps her plain figure,
Hears responsive murmur sweet;
Through the frost's unbending vigor
Felt the skin with flying feet.
Smoothly as thy ice-track bears them
Smoothly as thy glades their future life,
While to me, like the sun, them
Happy Prince and happy Wife!
Joy be to their completed,
Even now as Love decares,
Britain's sailor weds the sweetest
Lady from the Baltic sea.
—Graphic.

SEDENTARY HABITS.

A man may be healthy without being strong; but all health tends, more or less, towards strength, and all disease is weakness. Now, anyone may see in nature, that things grow big simply by growing; this growth is a constant and habitual exercise of vital or vegetative force, and whatever checks or diminishes the action of this force—say, harsh winds or frost—will stop the growth and stunt the production. Let the student then, for once, bear in mind, that sitting on a chair, leaning over a desk, pouring over a book, cannot possibly be the way to make his body grow. The blood can be made to flow, and the muscles to play freely, only by exercise; and, if that exercise is not taken, Nature will not be moved. Every young student ought to make a sacred resolution to move about in the open air at least two hours every day. If he does not do this, cold feet, the clogging of the wheel, of the internal parts of the Hesby frame, and various shades of stomatic and cerebral discomfort, will not fail in due season to inform him that he has been sinning against Nature, and, if he does not mend his courses, as a bad boy he will certainly be flogged; for Nature is never like some soft-hearted human master; over-merciful in her treatment. But why should a student indulge so much in the lazy and unhealthy habit of sitting? A man may think as well standing as sitting, often, a little better; and as for resting in "days," when the most weighty books may be had cheaply, in the lightest form, there is no necessity why a person should be bending his back, and doubling his chest, merely because he happens to have a book in his hand. A man will read a play or a poem far more naturally and effectively while walking up and down the room, than when sitting sleepily in a chair. Sitting, in fact, is a slovenly habit, and ought not to be indulged. But when a man does sit, or must sit, let him sit at all events sit erect, with his back to the light, and a full free projection of the breast. Also, when studying languages, or reading fine passages of poetry, let him read as much as possible aloud; a practice recommended by Clemens of Alexandria, and which will have the double good effect of strengthening the most important vital element, the lungs, and training the ear to the perception of vocal distinctions, as stupidly neglected in many of our public schools. There is, in fact, no necessary connection, in most cases, between the knowledge which a student is anxious to acquire and the sedentary habits which students are apt to cultivate.—*On Self-Culture.* By Professor Blackie.

JOHN CAVALLIER.

The most distinguished of all the Cavalier chiefs, next to Roland, was the youthful John Cavalier, peasant boy, baker's apprentice, and eventually insurgent leader, who, after loathing and repeatedly defaming the armies of Louis XIV., ended his remarkable career as governor of Jersey, and major-general in the British service. Cavalier was a native of Ribau, a village on the Gardon, a little below Anduze. His parents were persons in humble circumstances, as may be inferred from the fact that when John was of sufficient age he was sent into the mountains to herd cattle, and when a little older he was placed apprentice to a baker at Anduze. His father, though a Protestant at heart, to avoid persecution, pretended to be converted to Romanism, and attended Mass. But his son, a fervent Calvinist, refused to conform, and, after getting his son into a meeting in the Desert, to which he also took her children, Cavalier related that on one occasion, when a very little fellow, he went with her to an assembly which was conducted by Claude Brousseau, and when he afterwards heard that many of the people had been apprehended for attending it, of whom some were hanged, and others sent to the galleys, the account so shocked him that he felt he would have avenged them if he had possessed the power. As the boy grew up, and witnessed the increasing cruelty with which conformity was enforced, he determined to quit the country; and, accompanied by twelve other young men, he succeeded in reaching Geneva after a tedious journey of eight days. He had not been in Geneva more than two months, when—heartbroken, solitary, his eyes constantly turned towards his dear Cevennes—he accidentally heard that his father and mother had been thrown into prison because of his flight; his father at Carcassonne, and his mother in the dreadful tower of Constance, near Alzey, one of the most notorious prisons of the Huguenots. He at once determined to return, in the hope of being able to get them set at liberty. On his reaching Alzey, to his surprise he found them already released, on condition of attending Mass. As his presence in his father's house might only serve to bring fresh trouble upon them—he himself having no intention of conforming—he went up for refuge into the mountains of the Cevennes. The young Cavalier was present at the midnight meeting on the Bouges, at which it was determined to slay the archpriest Chrysostom. He implored leave to accompany the band; but he was declared to be too young for such an enterprise, being a boy of only sixteen, so he was left behind with his friends. From "The Huguenots in France."

TREASURES IN DENMARK.
Denmark is a rich mine of antiquities; barrows and peat-bogs are as numerous, and even a sandpit, a ditch, or a furrow in a ploughed field may yield prehistoric treasures. The authorities recommend the country people to preserve even the most trivial and common specimens. The law provides, as already stated, that all gold and silver ornaments and other valuable articles which are found in the earth shall be forwarded to the royal collections, where the full value of the metal will be paid to the finder. Articles in stone, wood, or clay are not included in this provision, but people are very properly informed that, whatever the material, the best price is given at the Museum of Scandinavian antiquities.—*An Art Tour to a Northern Capital of Europe.*

LORD BROUGHAM AND MISS BLAMIÉ.

In the autumn of 1859, Lord Henry Brougham, who, in his earlier days, had been a frequent visitor at Blackwood, invited to Miss Blamié that he and a party of friends meant to visit High Head Castle, and take a five-o'clock cup of tea with her. I was invited to meet them. The hour came, but not the expected guests. Next day it was rumoured that the Brougham party had met with an accident at Thomas Close, and two or three days subsequently some of the London "dailies" announced that Lord Brougham had been killed, furnishing, of course, a biographical notice of his lordship. Knowing the Brougham, Miss Blamié, who at first felt shocked at the intelligence, shook her head very significantly, and then cast the gravest doubt on the story. When the true version of affairs was known, the hour of the accident, the walking into Porthill of Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader, M.P., and their letter, written at the Crown Hotel immediately before the mail left south, it was easy to see who killed "Coat-Robin." "Ah!" said Miss Blamié to myself, in reference to this moral suicide of the ex-Chancellor, "it is so like Brougham, and so thoroughly his own work." Public opinion held the same view of the matter. Miss Blamié was a great favourite of Mrs. Brougham, and on Henry obtaining the "Great Seal," she went over to Brougham Hall, to congratulate the old lady, who, apparently less gratified than her visitor expected, remarked that she was afraid of the Chancellorship spoiling the future career of Henry.—*Worries of a Gentleman.* By Dr. Lonsdale.

THE MARTYR BISHOP AND PIONEER.

Before leaving Rome he made one of a party who were to be presented to the Pope, including a gentleman and lady, both converts, and the daughter of the latter, as he says, "not ditto!"—"As we entered a long, oblong room, he was standing quite alone, in a white dress. The two Romanist knelt instantly, and I bowed very low, then bowed again half way up the room, and then bowed again, kneeled, and kissed his hand. He grasped my right. This done, we stood in a line in front of him. Talbot introduced himself as the son of the first English judge, and made a remarkable remark which I just answered with two or three words, and that was all he said. To — he was quite affectionate, putting his hand on his shoulder, and calling him mio. Then he turned abruptly to Miss —, and said, "What is your name?" She either did not hear, or did not understand Italian, or was frightened, for she did not speak the whole time, but her mother answered "Francesca Marin." My child, you bear the name of St. Francesca Romana della Vergine Santissima. Pray, my daughter, and imitate their holy lives, pray earnestly to God to lead you to the truth. Your mother will pray for you. I will pray for you that you may be brought to the truth!" All this and much more, spoken in a simple, benevolent, yet authoritative manner, produced a great impression on me. There was no formality, and I quite forgot who he was. I looked at him earnestly for some minutes at a distance of no more than two or three feet. I hoped he would have spoken again to me, but he said "Adieu." We bowed to us, and we retired. I think I scarcely ever witnessed a more interesting scene. At first, I was afraid he would dismiss us with only a common-place remark; or two, for he said, "Do you all live at the same lodgings?" and then asked,—if he spoke Italian, and on his saying "No," observed, "I only speak a very little French, so we can't get on well together; but you understand enough to know that I give my benediction," and then to my great delight, he began in the serious way I have mentioned. "He is certainly a striking-looking man when seen close, not clever-looking, but very gentle and benevolent, with a sweet full voice—I heard him chant capitally in the Sistine.—*Life of John Coleridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop.* By Professor Blackie.

LAST HOURS OF LOUIS XVI.

They came to announce to him that the queen and his family were coming down. The king went hastily into the dining-room. His composure was so perfect that, seeing they had put a bottle of iced water on the table, he said, "The queen does not drink it; it does not agree with her; bring another bottle." About eight o'clock the queen came; the queen had been seen by the hand. Madame Royale and Madame Elizabeth followed her, all of them rushed into the arms of the king. For some minutes the silence was only interrupted by sobs. The king sat down, and the executioners surrounded him, and wished to take off his cap, he pushed them aside, and undressed himself. He undressed his collar, and turned back his shirt. They wished to tie his hands. "What do you mean to do?" he said vehemently. "To tie your hands," they said. "I will not consent to it," replied the king. The executioners seemed determined to use violence. He looked at his confessors as if to consult them. "Sir," said the Abbe Edgeworth to him, "it will be our mere resemblance to the divine Saviour." He raised his eyes to heaven with a look of bitter grief. "Nothing but His example would induce us to submit to this insult. Do what you will," said he to the executioners. "I will drink the cup to the dregs." The steps to the scaffold were difficult to ascend; he leaned on the arm of M. Edgeworth, crossed the scaffold with a firm step, and said if the drum were going to beat all the time. Just as they were about to bind him to the fatal plank, he advanced, and looked with an air of authority on the drummers below him. They stopped for a moment, and cried in a loud voice, "People, I am innocent." "I will see you tomorrow at eight o'clock." "You promise," said they together. "Yes, why not at seven?" said the queen. "Well, yes, at seven," he replied; "farewell!" He pronounced this farewell in such a touching tone that the sobs increased. Madame Royale waited at the king's feet. He pressed them again to his heart, and took his final, death-bounding embrace. "Farewell, farewell!" he said as he returned to his room. "Ah, Monsieur, when I have an interview, said he, as he left the Abbe Edgeworth again. "Why must I love so much, and be so tenderly loved? But it is over; let me forget all the rest, and think only of our master of salvation." It was late in the night when the king and Abbe Edgeworth separated. The confessor went into the cabinet, and the king went to bed. "You will wake me at five o'clock tomorrow," he said to Clery; then he fell asleep. He was awakened by the noise which Clery made in lighting the fire. "It is five o'clock!"

said he. "I have slept; I needed it, my day yesterday tired me. Where is M. de Mornay?" "On my bed," said he. "And you, where did you pass the night?" "On this chair." "I am sorry for that," and he held out his hand to him. He dressed himself in the dressing-room, while they were preparing an altar to celebrate mass; he listened to it kneeling. He received the communion, and then remained some time in prayer. A moment after, Abbe Edgeworth, who had left the room, returned and found him in the dressing-room near the stove, having some difficulty in warming himself. "Nature suffers," said he; then he added, "My God, how happy I am in having preserved my religion. What should I be without it? With it death seems sweet to me. Yes, there is an incorruptible Judge on high, who will grant me the justice which men refuse me here below." The day began to dawn; they heard the drums beat to call the men to arms in the streets around the Temple. "It is doubtful, the National Guard assembling," said the king. Soon he distinguished the feet of horses in the court. "They are coming near," he said, with the same composure. The Abbe Edgeworth entreated him to spare the queen the anguish of a last farewell. "You are right, it would be her deathblow." "I will deprive myself of this consolation; she will have some moments longer." The commissioners entered the room. The king requested that they would give Clery some scissors to cut off his hair. They refused. One of the municipal authorities had proposed that Clery should accompany Louis in order to witness him on the scaffold. "The executioner is good enough for him," replied another commissioner. The king inquired upon it. "All that was very well when you were king, but you are no longer." "So were these men 'treat me,'" said he to the Abbe Edgeworth, "but I must learn to bear everything." At nine o'clock the doors were opened with a great noise; Santerre entered, followed by a numerous train. The king was in the dressing-room with his confessor. He went out. "You come for me?" "Yes," replied Santerre. "I am engaged; wait for me; I shall be with you in a minute." He pronounced these words simply, but with a tone of royal authority, and returned to the Abbe Edgeworth. He knelt down. "All is finished, sir; give me your blessing, and pray God to support me to the end." He then returned to the room, followed by a paper in his hand. It was his will. "I leg you," he said to one of the municipal authorities, "to deliver this paper to the queen—to my wife," he said, correcting himself. "This man was a priest, named Rour, so violent and gross in his revolutionary ardour, that he was often disowned by the Joubouins and the Montagnards; it was he whom the Commune had commissioned to preside at the execution. 'That is not to my business,' replied he. "I am here to conduct you to the scaffold." The king delivered his will to another member of the municipality. "You can read it; there are some arrangements which I wished to make known to the Commune," he said, addressing all the commissioners. "I should wish Clery to stay with my son, who is accustomed to his attendance. I hope that the municipality will grant my request." He pressed Clery's hand, and, turning to Santerre, said, "Let us go." On the staircase, he met his jailor, with whom two days before he had had a rather sharp altercation. "I was a little too hot the day before yesterday; do not bear a grudge against me for it." He crossed the first court on foot, turning round sometimes to look at the tower, as if to say farewell to those dearest to him in the world. A carriage was waiting for him in the second court. He got into it with the confessor; two gendarmes placed themselves on the seat in front. Measures had been taken to prevent all attempts at rescue; a great display of armed men secured quiet. The Commune had ordered all the National Guard to meet in their sections; the absent were considered conspirators. Silence and stillness were commanded in all the streets where the procession passed. The public markets were not to be held that day. Cannons were pointed before the streets which joined the Boulevards; others were fastened and drawn with a great noise behind the carriage. The day was foggy, dark and cold; a gloomy silence reigned as the carriage passed along. The above were closed; nobody appeared at the windows. The king had taken the bavarian hat, and was looking at the windows. The king sat down, and the executioners surrounded him, and wished to take off his cap, he pushed them aside, and undressed himself. He undressed his collar, and turned back his shirt. They wished to tie his hands. "What do you mean to do?" he said. "I will not consent to it," replied the king. The executioners seemed determined to use violence. He looked at his confessors as if to consult them. "Sir," said the Abbe Edgeworth to him, "it will be our mere resemblance to the divine Saviour." He raised his eyes to heaven with a look of bitter grief. "Nothing but His example would induce us to submit to this insult. Do what you will," said he to the executioners. "I will drink the cup to the dregs." The steps to the scaffold were difficult to ascend; he leaned on the arm of M. Edgeworth, crossed the scaffold with a firm step, and said if the drum were going to beat all the time. Just as they were about to bind him to the fatal plank, he advanced, and looked with an air of authority on the drummers below him. They stopped for a moment, and cried in a loud voice, "People, I am innocent." "I will see you tomorrow at eight o'clock." "You promise," said they together. "Yes, why not at seven?" said the queen. 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